

The Mexican Minister informs the undersigned that he would be pleased to receive from him a formal disavowal of any purpose, on the part of the American Government, to annex Texas to the Union. The Mexican Minister must be aware that it is not in the power of the undersigned to give any such disavowal, so far as the Congress of the United

States is concerned; and he cannot fail to perceive that, considering the attitude which Mexico has chosen to assume, such a withdrawal on the part of the President cannot be reasonably expected, whatever his views and intentions may be. It is due, however, to the trustees, which it is the desire of the United States to display in all their dealings with other countries, that the undersigned should make to the Mexican Minister the following explicit declaration:

Near eight years have elapsed since Texas declared her independence. During all that time Mexico has asserted her right of jurisdiction and dominion over that country, and has endeavored to enforce it by arms. Texas has successfully resisted all such attempts, and has thus afforded ample proof of her ability to maintain her independence. This proof has been so satisfactory to many of the most considerable nations of the world, that they have formally acknowledged the independence of Texas, and established diplomatic relations with her. Among these nations the United States are included; and indeed they set the example which other nations have followed. Under these circumstances, the United States regard Texas as an independent nation, fully competent to manage its own affairs, and possessing all the rights of other independent nations.

The Government of the United States, therefore, will not consider it necessary to consult any other nation in its transactions with the Government of Texas. The Mexican Minister expresses his regret at the declaration of the undersigned that his Government has not in time past done any thing inconsistent with the just rights of Mexico, and he declares at the same time that he thinks far otherwise, and that he could, if his intentions were not rather to soothe than irritate, demonstrate the injuries which his country has received from the United States. The undersigned assures the Mexican Minister that while he is wholly unconvinced of any reason which Mexico has for complaint against his Government, he will receive with pleasure any representation which the Mexican Minister may think that he has cause to make; and, far from considering it matter for irritation or excitement, he will be prepared to examine it impartially, and to discuss it respectfully and calmly. And he further assures the Mexican Minister that it is, and ever has been, the earnest desire of this Government to do full justice to Mexico in every respect, whatever, of which it will give proof, as it has already given proof, whenever the Mexican Minister may choose to make known the grievances of which his Government complains.

THE U. STATES AND MEXICO.

The recent correspondence between the officials of these two Governments, on subjects of which we have published, shows very clearly that the Mexican Government was led into error by ascribing undue importance to the giving forth of the official organ at Washington. The Madisonian has been for some time past in the habit of using very belittling language and of using the annexation of Texas with all its force of words. But however official this organ may be in a party report, its declarations go for nothing in respect to the high relations between this Government and other Governments. The Mexican Minister should have waited to see whether and how far the Message of the President would give really official character to the intimation of the party journal.

The publication signed by John Quincy Adams and others was equally out of the purview of official personages. That publication expressed the opinions of certain individuals, citizens of the United States, whose names were appended thereto, and upon the face of it was worth no more. They declared their belief that certain other persons in the United States had a design of procuring the annexation of Texas, if they could, very harmless declaration.

Nor would the discussion of the subject in Congress present a fit occasion for diplomatic interference—unless it had come before that body by the official announcement of the President. Any member of either House could bring it up by resolution, or upon the presentation of a memorial referring thereto. The individual opinions of members expressed merely as opinions, whether in Congress or out of it, would be nothing to foreign Governments, if those opinions did not take the form and obtain the sanction of a solemn enactment.

It was therefore a premature step in Mr. De Boeckere to make the declaration which he made to Gen. Thompson. The announcement of the ulterior determination of Mexico was gratuitous, and therefore liable to be interpreted as a threat. It was so understood by our Ambassador; it was so understood by our Secretary of State, when repeated by Gen. Almonte. The disclaimers of these personages, however, ought to have prevented the utterance of that sentence in the President's Message in which he persisted in limiting the language of the Mexican Government in the light of a threat when such construction had been positively disclaimed.

The Government of the United States will, of course, proceed precisely as it would have proceeded if this correspondence had never taken place. There is no reason why it should be so. It is not the duty of the United States to be so much concerned with the opinions of the Mexican Government, as it is to be so much concerned with the opinions of the American people. It is not the duty of the United States to be so much concerned with the opinions of the Mexican Government, as it is to be so much concerned with the opinions of the American people. It is not the duty of the United States to be so much concerned with the opinions of the Mexican Government, as it is to be so much concerned with the opinions of the American people.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 1843.
Message in German.

Mr. Ramsey, of Penn., called up his resolution to print five thousand copies of the President's Message in the German language, for the use of the House.

Mr. Shellen of Louisiana, said he had no objection to the resolution, but as there were many French people in his place, he would move to amend by adding a thousand copies of the message in the French language.

Mr. Wise objected to the whole matter. Ten thousand copies of the message had been already ordered in our vernacular tongue, the English language, and he thought that sufficient. If we were to print copies in German and French, where should we stop? Must we not print Spanish copies, and of every other language in the country? Recently a written Cherokee language had been discovered, and according to this principle we must have the message in Indian.

He thought our language was enough. Mr. Holmes said there were many Low Dutch people in his district, and if the terms of the resolution were to be agreed to, he must insist on having copies printed in Dutch.

Mr. Erick supported the resolution. It was well known that in Pennsylvania and other States there were many who cannot understand the English language, while there are but few French people in this country who cannot understand it. He thought there was no necessity for the amendment of Mr. Shellen.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said it was well known that in Pennsylvania, there are at least two-fifths of the people who speak nothing but German. In the legislature of that State it was the uniform practice to print the Governor's message and all other important documents in that language. And he would like the liberty to state that there were no better citizens than those not only in Pennsylvania, but in Ohio, Indiana, and other States, who preferred to speak the German language.

As to the objection raised by the gentleman (Mr. Wise) it was well known that all the countries of Europe are in the habit of using two or three languages. After further debate, Mr. Carey Johnson moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion failed—Ayes 63, nays 124.

Mr. Ramsey then moved to amend his resolution so as to have not only the message, but all the reports from the Departments, printed in the German language. The House had not a proper apprehension of the number and importance of the German population of the country. In the United States, there were of German of their immediate descendants, at least three millions. In his own district, out of a population of 80,000, there were 60,000 Germans, who both spoke and wrote the language. There were, too, in his district, seven German papers and sixty churches, where the people worshipped God in German. Why then should the House object to this trifling expense for printing? There was another view of the case. He saw by a document on his desk, that from 1835 to 1839, from the single kingdom of Bavaria, one of the German States, there had emigrated 20,000 people, bringing with them money to the amount of 4 or 5 millions of dollars. Now when the value of this population was considered, he was sure all objection would be withdrawn. The very fact of printing the documents in German, would have the effect of encouraging that kind of emigration. But he demanded it as a right. There were three millions of Germans in the country, and it was right that the public documents should be printed in a language they could read. A few hundred dollars would pay for the whole.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, a real Knickerbocker, argued stoutly for the printing of copies in the mellifluous tongue of the Low Dutch. He moved to amend by adding a couple of thousand copies in Low Dutch.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, another Knickerbocker from Ohio, opposed his Dutch brother's amendment on the ground that the Low Dutch can all read either German or Dutch, whereas the Germans cannot do it.

Mr. Adams opposed the proposition as a dangerous precedent, and likely to lead to an immense expenditure.

Mr. Beardsley also opposed it. He argued that all foreigners ought to learn our language. But if these documents were printed in a foreign language, it would only retard the progress of those foreigners in becoming masters of the English tongue.

After further debate, the motion to lay the whole matter on the table was renewed. A division being had, the result was—Ayes 84, nays 99. So the motion failed.

Mr. Weller said he had no doubt that all the speeches delivered had been made for Buncombe. He therefore moved the previous question. The House, however, refused to second the call.

Mr. Bidlack, in the course of an amusing speech, let out the important fact that he had received a letter from a German emigrant, offering his services to this Government in case of any just war.

Great laughter of N. Y. opposed the motion. He said that he held it to be the duty of all foreigners coming amongst us to learn our language.

If they wished really to become Americans they would do so. It was important that our population become as homogeneous as possible, and in order to make them so it was well that all should speak the same language.

Mr. Barnard having closed, Mr. Wise again renewed the motion to lay upon the

table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was disposed of as follows:

Yeas 601—nays 801.
The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the proposition was laid upon the table.

Proposed Repeal of the Tariff.

Mr. Knott, of S. C., introduced a Resolution calling upon the Committee of Ways and Means to report as to the expediency of bringing in a Bill to repeal the present Tariff, and to bring in a Bill establishing a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty with discriminations only, for the purpose of Revenue.

Objections were made to the reception of the Resolution.

Mr. Rhea moved to suspend the Rules, and as the vote was demanded, and as the vote was an important one, it excited a great deal of interest. Those who voted in the affirmative, it is supposed, were in favor of the proposition, but several of those are known to be against it.

The vote was as follows:
For a suspension of the Rules, 77.
Against the motion, 107.

Two thirds would have been necessary to suspend the Rules. The vote decides the successful continuation of the present Tariff beyond the reach of any party, and the vote in favor of it is deemed overwhelmingly large.

MR. TYLER AND THE LOCO FOCOS.

A Presidential Calculation.—A letter from Washington in the New York American says—

Tyler is outrageous about the election of Blair & Rives as Printers. He says the contest is now narrowed down to Clay and Van Buren, and the chances are two to one in favor of Clay. Now, no thanks to him for this news, we knew it long since; but it is news that he should at length have a perception of the truth.

There is a rumor that some of our New York Locos called on him to procure some removals and appointments, together to "democratize the Administration." "No, gentlemen, you have inflicted upon me the greatest possible personal insult, by the election of Blair and Rives; you have thereby endorsed all their attacks upon me. I cannot assist you with further appointments."

I believe something of the kind has occurred. The Madisonian several days ago published an article in reply to some strictures of the Globe, upon Mr. R. Tyler's opposition to Blair and Rives being elected printers. This article in the Madisonian was evidently from the pen of Mr. R. Tyler, and in the course of it, he makes the following calculations:

Mr. Tyler placed his opposition to Blair and Rives on this ground of wrong and persecution, and on that of the necessity of union in the party. We think this argument of the necessity of conciliation peculiarly strong. Judging from the recent elections, the Whig vote in all the States probably will prevail in the following States at the coming Presidential election, even with the most strenuous exertions of the united Democratic party to prevent it, viz:

Maine	9
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	6
Delaware	2
Maryland	8
North Carolina	11
Georgia	10
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	13
Ohio	23
Electoral vote certain	110

The Democratic Candidate would, in all probability, receive the votes of the States below:

New Hampshire	8
Virginia	17
Illinois	9
Alabama	9
Missouri	7
Arkansas	3
Michigan	5
South Carolina	9
Electoral vote certain	68

The battle ground must then be in the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, New Jersey, Indiana, and Mississippi—97 electoral votes in all. One hundred and thirty-eight votes are necessary to an election.

The Whigs having one hundred and eleven, have to struggle for twenty-seven electors. The Democratic candidate having sixty-five votes, has to struggle to obtain seventy-five votes.

This very statement of the case is sufficient to any Republican opposed to Mr. Clay and his policy to feel doubt and alarm as to the result. Such is, however, the fact, and it is unwise to attempt to conceal it. To conceal it, under the idea that a Democratic President is to be made, as a matter of course, as lovers in a novel marry of course, is the height of folly, and will result in certain defeat to the cause. When, in addition to this fact, we come to reflect that in the late election of New York, more than sufficient to elect the Whig President, according to our impression, has unquestionably thrown a majority of the popular vote against the Democratic party, the most discreet and decided steps should have been at once taken to insure the success of the Republican cause.

States with the mark may already be regarded as certain for Mr. Clay, and the Madisonian might as well add them to its table at once.

An interesting laugh of Mr. William Davis, of Zanesville (Ohio), died of hydrophobia, on the 10th inst. She had been bitten by a cat about four months before.

Gen. Jackson.—The New York Evening Post has received a letter from Nashville, from a gentleman who has been paying a recent visit to Gen. Jackson. He speaks as follows of the feeble health of that distinguished man: "Gen. Jackson, I regret to say, is in very infirm health. He never leaves his room, and is confined to mere skin and bone. He is unable to cough and spit, and back and side, but his voice and intellect appear unaffected, and the lightning fire of former years yet flashes in his eye."

Firemen's Fights.—One neighbor of Philadelphia is still annoyed by the fighting and rioting of the firemen. On Sunday there were two or three fights in which the Northern Liberty Independence, Fairmount and Weacoe participated. The apparatus of the latter was taken possession of by the Fairmount and literally broken to atoms. The Independence took possession of the Northern Liberty apparatus but through the exertions of some of the Aldermen, it was rescued. It is needless to say that a great many men were seriously and dangerously hurt in these affrays. During one of the fights the combatants got into the tavern of Mr. Fortner, and knocked his fixtures and bar furniture all to pieces.

Another Whig Elected to Congress.

Upon canvassing the official return of votes taken at the late election for a Representative to Congress in Lincoln and Oxford districts, in the State of Maine, it has been ascertained that Freeman H. Morse, the Whig candidate, is chosen by a majority of thirteen votes, over all persons voted for; showing a Whig gain of about three thousand votes in this district from the September election. This and other evidences of public sentiment leave little doubt that Maine will take rank with the galaxy of Whig States in the Presidential election.

A Chance for Speculators.—The Co-

lumbia Spy says: "We perceive by the Sheriff's Sales advertised in the York papers, that the 'Susquehanna (Tide) Water Canal, and all the Dams, Locks, Sluices, Roads, Passages, Tow-Paths, Bridges, Waters, and all works therein belonging, are to be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 30th of December, instant, in the borough of York. Here is a chance for speculation. If Tide Water notes were to be taken in payment, we think it probable that a sufficient sum could be raised in this county to purchase it."

Shocking Depravity.—The Cleve-

land, Ohio, Herald of the 12th inst. says the Rev. H. C. Taylor, editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, was on Friday last committed to the jail of Lorain county on a charge of stealing money at different times and in various sums, in all supposed to amount to a large sum. He stole it from the Evangelist office, and the Oberlin post office, in both of which he had been a clerk. He is also charged with seducing a girl in his family, and procuring an abortion. Since his arrest he fully confesses all the crimes and enormities charged, and was required to give bail in the sum of \$2,000, in default of which he is now in jail. Mr. Gillet, the publisher of the Evangelist, was the person who ferreted out his villainy.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderers.—

Two white men, named Robert Cartain and John Murray, were arrested yesterday by officers Campbell and Shuck, charged with the murder of Mr. John Selby, which it will be remembered took place in Barry's district, Montgomery Co. Md. on the 6th of October, 1842. On the day of the murder, Mr. Selby had received a large amount of money, a fact that came to the ears of two men through an unsuspecting pedlar of whom they particularly inquired. On this information they proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. Selby early in the evening, and requested a supper, which was prepared for them by Mrs. Selby, who left her husband with them in the supper room whilst she repaired to another part of the house. After an absence of a few moments she heard an unusual noise, and on returning to the room found Mr. Selby prostrate and senseless from a blow, and the two men gone with about \$70 of Mr. Selby's money. The blow produced the death of this gentleman a few days, and the affair remained a mystery until a few days since, when the pedlar referred to arrived in this city, and stated that just after the murder he was met by the two men, who threatened his life if he mentioned to any person that they had been to the house where the murder was perpetrated. This information led to the arrest and commitment yesterday of Cartain and Murray.—Balt. Clipper.

Removed Bank Fraud.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy of Saturday says—

It is rumored here that there has been an over issue of Relief Notes, by the Berks County Bank, and that the State has already received and cancelled the amount authorized to be issued. If so all those in circulation are worthless. They are not received at the Treasury or by the Banks in Philadelphia, nor by the citizens. The matter is now undergoing an investigation at the Treasury, and the truth of the rumor will be known in a day or two.

The Rev. Daniel Strider, an aged & highly esteemed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Plateau, West Virginia, N. Y. on Sunday last.

The deceased preached his semi-annual sermon at the late New York Convention, having at that time completed his fifth year of his ministerial labors. During his long term of service he only failed in his appointment three times.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the recent elections of new officers of the House of Representatives, thus refers to the dismissals of subordinates which have followed:

"But the proscription and persecution by the persons thus preferred in the old offices, which has followed, has been such as was never before witnessed within the walls of the Capitol, and beginning with the highest and best qualified, has descended so low as well hardly to be believed, even down to the 'little boys' (pages or runners in the House, of from ten to fifteen years of age.) several of whom have, we are informed, been driven out of employ because their fathers or mothers, or uncles or aunts, are suspected of being Whigs! The case to which we have alluded of the highest and best qualified subordinate officer, removed from employment is that of Samuel Burnett, the old, well known, and most efficient Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Whereas removal was the fate of the new Clerk of the House. This gentleman had been for thirty-nine years a servant of the House, and during twenty-nine of these years, with the exception of a few months of eight months, granted to him by Mr. Clerk Garland in 1840-41, had discharged the duties of Chief Clerk in the Clerk's office. There is perhaps no other individual in the United States so well versed at the same time in Parliamentary Law & in the practice of Congress; and for the sake of Members themselves it is unfortunate that they have lost the benefit of his intelligence, his experience, and his peculiar qualifications for the station which he filled. Not the least of the objections indeed, to the radical changes which, departing from usage, the House has thought fit to make in its ministerial officers and attendants, is that the new officers necessarily want the qualification and facility for discharging their duties which are acquired by some experience in them.

The Cincinnati Atlas says that there are at present fifteen Hard-Oil Factories in operation in that city. They not only supply a large part of the domestic demand, for lighting, machinery, &c. but large quantities are shipped to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and other points at the South and West, and a new and heavy demand exists in New England, for supplying the Woolen Manufacturing, for which purpose the Hard Oil is admirably adapted.

Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.—

A great deal has been published as to the necessity of improving the navigation of the rivers Mississippi and Missouri. It forms a topic of the President's Message. Among the memorials in favor of the object at the last session, was one from the Chamber of Commerce at Philadelphia. Every Atlantic city is of course deeply interested in the safety of the navigation of the Rivers, which are now the channels of a commerce of two hundred millions. The annual amount of loss from snags, sawyers, &c. is now of startling magnitude, and would soon repay the expense of the contemplated improvements.

Debt of Louisiana.—We learn from

a New Orleans paper, that the debt of Louisiana is \$24,058,000! By the statement before us, it seems that a very small portion of the bonds were issued for the purpose of effecting works of improvement—and some even of those corporations, for whose benefit such parts of the bonds were issued, are of a questionable nature. The greater part was in favor of banks—which seem to have possessed exclusive claims to the patronage of the several legislatures and Governors up to the present year.

The Commissioner of Patents, &c.—

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in a late letter, says:—The Commissioner of Patents perseveres in his plan of rendering his office in effect a home department. The statistical, agricultural and scientific ascertains are quite remarkable. He has now specimens of common maple sugar, refined by farmers on their own farms by a new method, which any farmer can procure, nearly equal to the whitest and finest loaf sugar. An unquestionable proof that Indian corn may be, has been so prepared that the meal will keep long enough to be exported perfectly sweet to distant countries and sold there to great profit, to Rio Janeiro for example, where what costs here about forty cents a bushel, and perhaps ten more for dressing it of its spoiling tendency, has been sold for two dollars and a half the bushel, which, after paying freight, leaves a very handsome profit."

Four gamblers recently arrested in Philadelphia, were finally examined on Saturday, and each of them held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain have resolved to establish 700 day schools, within the next seven years; and to raise the sum of £200,000 for that truly benevolent and pious purpose.

The gross revenue of the State of New York this year will be nearly three millions of dollars, which, after paying all the expenses of Government interest, on public works, and repairs on public works, will leave a large surplus.

Married, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Warren, Mr. John Porter, to Miss Sophia R. Warren, after a laborious investigation of several days, adjourned without finding any bill against Abner Parke, for the murder of the Gassner family.

THE WIDOW.

It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow was driven by the furious north wind. Few dared or were willing to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon forget.

In a most miserable and shattered tenement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there they resided, a aged widow, alone, and not yet alone. During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had not been able to step beyond the door stone, or to communicate her wants to any friend. Her last morsel of bread had been long since consumed, and none heeded her destitution. She sat at evening by her small fire, half famished with hunger, and from exhaustion unable to sleep.

She prayed that morning. Give me this day my daily bread—but the shadows of evening had descended upon her and her prayer had not been answered.

While such thoughts were passing through her weary mind, she heard the door suddenly opened and shut again, and upon going to the entry, found deposited, by an unknown hand, a basket crowded with all those articles of comfortable food which she needed, and which had the sweetness of manna to her.

What were her feelings on that night? God only knows; but they were such as to drive up to him, the Great Deliverer and Provider, from ten thousand hearts every day.

Many days had elapsed before the widow learned through what agent God had sent her that timely aid. It was the impulse of a little child, who on that dismal night, seated at the fireside of her home, was prompted to express the generous wish that the poor widow, whom she had sometimes visited, could share some of her numerous comforts and cheer. Her parents followed out the benevolent suggestion, and a servant was soon despatched to her miserable abode with a plentiful supply.

What a beautiful glimpse of the chain of causes, all fastened at the Throne of God. An Angel, with noiseless wing, came down, stirred the breast of a child, and with a pomp or circumstance of the outward miracle, the widow's prayer was answered.—Port. Tribune.

Copper Ore in Michigan.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Detroit, Nov. 24th, gives the following interesting information:

"The mining fever has been growing in our State, ever since the State Geologist made his report of the existence of Copper and Lead Ore on the borders of Lake Superior. This spring several companies from the Wisconsin mining district took up their march for Northern Michigan, in search of the metals. Owing to the rainy season, when many of them reached the district in search of it a portion of the emigrants got discouraged, and returned, with horrid accounts of the country; others, more persevering, still remained—and rich rewards have crowned their enterprise. Ore and pure Copper, in masses, have been found. 'Ten square leagues' have been claimed on Isle Royal. At Cooper Harbor several tons of rich ore have been blown out of the rocks, and shipped to Detroit. On the Ontonagon river, where no ore was supposed to exist, rich diggings have been discovered. On Eagle river zinc and copper veins are found of from 50 to 60 per cent. purity.

All that is now wanting is a ship canal around the rapids of Sault St. Marie, of half a mile in length, with three locks of 8 feet each, for vessels to enter Lake Superior from the lower Lakes; and then a general mining business will be commenced at various places on the Lakes.

Canal Commissioners.—The Canal Commissioners elect enter upon the duties of their office on the second Tuesday in January. They decide then by drawing lots which shall hold his office one, which two, and which three years.

It is ascertained that a large majority of the best wines drunk in this country are manufactured in New Jersey; the claret, particularly, which is made by men who keep dyeing establishments, and who do not want to waste their indigo.—Boston Journal.

To the Hungry.—Gov. Porter has issued a warrant for the execution of James Dolan and Bridget Dolan, on Friday, the 16th of February, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. They were convicted of murder in the first degree, in Bradford county.

A chair of a peculiar construction has been invented in New York, which it is said will give a dyspeptic or debilitated person, all the exercise of riding on horseback, without the severity of that mode of locomotion. It is highly recommended.

Will anything be done?—Several memorials have been presented to Congress, praying the reduction of the rates of postage. Mr. Wickliffe being himself at least indifferent to this reform, if not opposed to it, and most of the members from the interior being of the same disposition, it is feared that no important change will be made.

Plattering Character.—Dr. Bacon, in his 'Wanderings on the Seas and Shores of Africa,' pronounces Mr. Robert, the Governor of Liberia, a murderer, and most shameless liar and cheat.

Release.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser learns that the grand jury of Warren county, after a laborious investigation of several days, adjourned without finding any bill against Abner Parke, for the murder of the Gassner family.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 23, 1843.

Thanksgiving Day.

Our town on Thursday last presented the appearance of Sabbath. The stores were closed, and business of all kinds pretty generally suspended. Nearly all the Churches were open for religious service during the day and evening.

Godey's Lady's Book.

For January, is a splendid No. The embellishments are "The Parlor Sylph," the "Arm Chair Child," the "Vase," and a beautiful plate of the Fashions, &c. &c. The contents are, as usual, highly interesting.

Tyler and the Locofocos.

An article under this caption, in the preceding page, is worth attention. There has been a change come over the spirit of Mr. Tyler's dream, judging from the extract we there give from his official organ, the Madisonian.

Berks County Notes.

The State Treasurer has given notice to the County Treasurers not to receive said Notes, as they will not be received at the State Treasury—it having been ascertained that the Bank has put in circulation a larger amount than authorized by law.

Columbia Rail Road.

The Superintendent of this branch of the public works has made a statement, showing that the road during the past year has produced a net profit of \$213,703 47—being a revenue equal to the cost of repairs and management, and the interest on the cost of construction.

Another Warning!

We learn from the last "Compiler," that an unfortunate and fatal accident from the careless handling of fire-arms, took place in the neighborhood of Petersburg [Y. S.] on Saturday week. A promising young man, named Nicholas Houston of John How, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of William Walker. They had, with several other young men, been engaged in shooting at a mark.

German Messages.

The attention of our readers is called to the Congressional proceedings in the preceding page. Some of our Pennsylvanians have been endeavoring to introduce something new in the article of printing, by way of pleasing some of their constituents. The House, it will be seen, refused, as Mr. Adams says, "to establish such a precedent."

Rev. W. Tinsley, of Virginia, of the Baptist persuasion, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives, at Washington.

The Tariff.

By a reference to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, as published in our preceding page, it will be seen that the question of the Tariff came up on Monday last, and that an important and decisive vote was given against its repeal. Our Representative, Dr. Ness, voted against the resolution, as did also all the members from Pennsylvania, (except A. H. Read, who was not in his place), all from New Jersey, and all from New York, except two; all from New England, except the New Hampshire delegation, two from Maine, and one from Connecticut; also, all the Whites, Southern and Northern, except Mr. Davis of Kentucky, who, although voting for it, is a tariff man. The correspondent of the Forum remarks: "This is indeed a triumph for the great leading measure of the last Whig Congress."

Mr. McDuffie has also introduced into the Senate a bill for the repeal of the present tariff, which after some debate was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mathew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. late Clerk of the House of Representatives, was nominated to the Senate by the President as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, and that body unanimously confirmed the appointment. He entered upon the duties of the office on Wednesday last. This is said to be one of the most popular acts of Mr. Tyler, as Mr. Clarke is of the highest standing for probity and business qualifications, and is a "clever fellow."

Mr. McKinnan, of Washington, Pa., in a note to the "Reporter," has positively declined being a candidate for Governor, for political reasons. We regret this determination, as there is no one who would be more deservedly popular.

The Rev. Dr. BAECKENHOFF, of Baltimore, has withdrawn from the periodical "Spirit of the 19th Century," which he has edited with such ability for the last nine years. The publication is discontinued.

A little girl, about two years of age, daughter of Mr. Seneca Green, of Chambersburg, was so severely burnt last week, by her clothes accidentally taking fire that she died in a short time.

Delegate from Florida.

On Wednesday last, Mr. J. R. Ingalls, of Pa. presented to the House of Representatives a memorial from citizens of Florida, declaring Mr. Levy, the Delegate from Florida, to be an alien, and therefore not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives; and moved its reference to the Committee on Elections. This gave rise to considerable debate. A motion was made to lay the matter on the table, which prevailed—and the question was settled. This is the convenient mode the "majority" adopt to settle all these questions.

The Four States.

On Wednesday, Mr. Davis, of Ky. called for the action of the House, upon his resolution to refer to the Committee of Elections the claims of the members from Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri and New Hampshire, to seats in the House, who, our readers will remember, had been admitted at the time of organization, contrary to law. A motion, accepted by Mr. Davis, to report upon the rights of all the members, in common with those from the four States, was made, and prevailed by a vote of 148 to 32. So the matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Elections. This Committee is composed of six locos, and three whigs.

The Protest.

On Wednesday, Mr. Barnard again brought up his resolution to amend the Journal, so as to incorporate the Protest of himself and others, against the admission of the members from the four States. A motion was made, to lay the resolution on the table, which, of course, prevailed, 116 to 59, and the question was settled!

The Cabinet.

Nominations have been sent in to the Senate by the President, of the different cabinet officers appointed during the recess. None of them have been voted upon so far as we have heard. It is surmised, that Mr. Porter, Secretary of War, will have a little difficulty in "getting through the mill."

It is thought highly probable, that Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, will be elevated to the Supreme Bench, in the room of Judge Thompson, whose decease we announce to-day. Judge Betts, Judge Tallmadge, and Daniel Webster, are also spoken of.

Alexander Dallas Bache, Esq. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, to the post of Surveyor of the Coast, in the place of Mr. Hassler, lately deceased.

Important if True.—The following editorial paragraph, from the Madisonian of Wednesday, possesses some interest in the existing condition of affairs:

"We warn the Commercial not to be too hasty, in setting down Texas Annexation as a humbug. 'Humbug' or not, Texas will be Annexed to the United States. And so will Oregon."

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

Of the United States Supreme Court.

With the deepest regret, as a severe public loss, we have to announce the decease of this admirable Magistrate, long one of the chief ornaments of our National Judiciary, and maintaining without decay, even at the advanced age at which he has expired, a legal reputation the most solid; such as leaves on the minds of all that knew his standing and his usefulness a strong feeling that it will be exceedingly difficult to fill any where his place with an equal ability, a mind as eminently judicial in its faculties and temper.

We are less familiar with the minutæ details of his life than the main points of his public career, and can only furnish, at the moment when this painful intelligence reaches us, a few very simple facts. The rest must be left to that higher sort of public biography which sets apart for lasting preservation the characters of those rare men who earn by unusual merit a durable memory.

Judge Smith Thompson was born in Dutchess county, New York, his life having begun where it ended. His academic education was passed through at Princeton College, New Jersey. He afterwards studied law under Gilbert Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, then one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, whose daughter he married, and with whom he became associated at the Bar. Succeeding rapidly in his profession, he was soon elected to the Legislature of his State, to the Chief Justiceship of which he was afterwards elevated. While occupying that station he accepted in 1791 the Secretaryship of the Navy, tendered him by President Monroe. From this he was transferred to the high office which he has ever since so much adorned.

He died on Monday evening last, at Russ Plains, his country seat, near Poughkeepsie, we believe in his seventy-eighth year.—*Nat. Int.*

A Novel Importation.—The New York True Sun says that the packet ship Stephen Whitney has brought over 1000 samplers of potituous. It is possible that the United States are not able to raise their own potituous.

Thomas W. Dorr, now in prison in Rhode Island, has been appointed a delegate to the Loco Foco National Convention, to be held next Spring in Baltimore. The question is agitated in some circles, how is he to get there?

Mr. Adams.

By the Congressional proceedings in the following column, it will be seen that Mr. Adams has again "got to work" in the political matter, and that there has already been some agitation.

The question again came up on Thursday, when Mr. Adams made a warm speech against the Rule, which restricts him. He was called to order repeatedly, and the Speaker decided that he was not in order. Mr. Adams became very much excited, and said that the skulls of certain members were strangely constructed, and there appeared to be a strong affinity between the skull of the Speaker and their skulls.

The Speaker then remarked that the Chair could not permit such reflections upon itself or the members, and added "The gentleman from Massachusetts has done so, and must take his seat." Mr. Adams refused to do so; and the House was in a state of great excitement. He was called on all sides to take his seat, and there was a loud cry of "order."

"That's right," says Mr. Adams, "all of the representatives from the Slave States call upon me to take my seat."

Mr. Adams was afterwards allowed to proceed in order.

Various motions were then made; when finally the House decided that the memorial should be read, which was done.

Mr. Wise then moved to lay the question of reception on the table, which was done. 90 to 59, and there was an end of the matter.

Mr. Adams then presented some resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking for an amendment of the Constitution so as to prevent a Slave Representation.

This gave rise to a most exciting debate, in which nearly every member was on his feet. The debate was not closed when our information ends.

Another Arrival.

The steamer Ibernia, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 5th inst.

The position and prospects of trade remained much the same as at the last advice. Cotton was a shade higher.

There is no news from the whole continent of Europe worth mentioning, except from Spain, where there has been a change of ministry, and a rumor that there is a "screw loose" between Louis Philippe and the Emperor of Russia.

The State trials in Ireland have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, had retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derry.

Counterfeit \$10 notes of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore are in circulation, which come so near the genuine bill that the keenest scrutiny is required to detect them.

Mr. Clay left home on the 14th for New Orleans, where he will be detained some time on business. Thence he will proceed to Washington, via Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. He is in fine health and spirits.

A violent gale took place in the river Plate, (S. America), between the 8th and 10th of October. A number of U. S. Merchant vessels were lost, and the Buenos Ayres schooner Fahner, went down at anchor, with her officers and crew, numbering more than 50 souls.

The expenses of the last Legislature of this State were enormous. Besides their daily pay, the members of the House cost the people, for contingencies, over \$27,000, and postage \$13,000. The next House of Representatives it is believed will be more economical, and not cost one fourth of this amount. The people expect that the Legislature will use the utmost economy in all their expenditures, and do something that will lighten the burden of taxation.—*Lanc. Exam.*

Georgia and Texas.—A series of resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, asserting the right of Texas to be admitted into the Union, on the ground that said country was part of the territory conveyed to the United States by France, by Treaty of 1803, which treaty stipulated that the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Small Pox in Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that she is at least eight hundred to a thousand cases of small pox in that city, and adds: "This is alarming or rather would be, were it not for the fact that but very few deaths occur from it."

The good people of New England start an idea occasionally (says the Pennsylvania) which has both originality and significance to recommend it, as may be seen by the subjoined paragraph, which we find in the Boston Transcript. Certainly a dedication of such a kind would never have been thought of in this city, renowned as are the "Philadelphia lawyers" throughout the confines of civilization and elsewhere.

Dedication of a Lawyer's Office.—The Norridgewock Advocate says, the new and beautiful law office, lately erected in that village by J. S. Abbott, Esq. was dedicated on Thanksgiving evening, by sacred music from the choir of Reverend Mr. Peck's church.

Congress.

Correspondence of the Balf. American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1843.

The unfinished business of Saturday was the question of the reception of the memorial presented by Mr. Adams from citizens of New York, asking for such an amendment of the Constitution as would divorce them from all connection with domestic slavery.

The Speaker had decided that the memorial came under the rule of the House which rejected Abolition memorials, and Mr. Adams had taken an appeal.

The Speaker in the meantime had reconsidered his opinion. He said that having had more time to consider the subject, and having seen that by precedent such Resolutions had been received, he now decided that the memorial did not come within the purview of the Rule.

The appeal of Mr. Adams was then withdrawn, and

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the motion to receive be laid on the table.

A debate arose as to the effect of this motion. It was contended upon the one hand that if the motion to lay upon the table was carried the effect would be to receive the petition. Others thought differently, and Mr. Adams having called for the yeas and nays the House decided 97 to 80 to lay the motion upon the table.

[This has been the action of the Senate upon the subject.]

Mr. Adams followed with various other memorials and presented one against the admission of any State into the Union whose Constitution tolerated Slavery.

The Speaker decided that this petition came within the Rule.

Mr. Adams. It does not pray for the abolition of slavery.

The Speaker reaffirmed the decision. Mr. Adams said he should then take an appeal. He was willing that this memorial should be disposed of as another had been, by that old and approved method of getting rid of the subject. He had rather that the subject should be disposed of in this manner than rejected under the arbitrary decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Hopkins said that if the memorial gave rise to debate it must lie over. Such had been the custom of the House.

The Speaker confirmed this view by a decision.

Mr. Wise said if the subject was laid over the petition would be received. A member could not keep a petition in his pocket and yet the subject be laid over.

The Chair had decided that the Resolution could not be received at all. Mr. Wise did not appeal, and the question was deferred by leaving the proposition upon the table.

Mr. Adams then said he had memorials from many thousand petitioners. He had them from all sections of the country, and he should now present one from 261 citizens of the State of Illinois. He presumed them to be respectable persons, though he did not know them.

They prayed for the House of Representatives to acknowledge the supremacy of Jesus Christ, the law of God, and finally that Congress would enact such measures as would, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, guarantee to every person in the United States "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of this memorial. Various members called for the reading of it.

Mr. Adams said it was short and he begged that it might be read.

Mr. Wise remarked that the Clerk had no right to read it. It was not received. The Speaker decided that as the memorial gave rise to debate it must lie over.

Mr. Garson of Georgia, moved that the motion to receive the memorial be laid upon the table. It was insulting to the dignity of the American House of Representatives.

The Speaker said it was not in order to debate the memorial and Mr. H. took his seat amidst cries of order.

The members gathered round Mr. Adams who wished to explain and to have the memorial read. But amidst considerable confusion an adjournment was called for and carried.

THE STATE DEBTS.

We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that the venerable Judge Houston, of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, addressed a meeting of the citizens of Centre county on the 30th ultimo, in which Pennsylvania and her situation, prospects, and duties were the subject of discussion.

A brief sketch of his address is reported in the Bellefonte Whig, in which it is stated that he gave as his reasons for addressing the people, that he was a Pennsylvanian, had received many evidences of the partiality of his native State, and acted solely from a conviction that the State debt ought to be paid as well as any other debt, and that the people ought to order it to be paid, because to do so is honest, and not to do so is dishonest. He commented on repudiation, and their effects upon public and private morals, as well as a religious point of view as upon the public prosperity; alluded to the credit which Pennsylvania had once enjoyed, and the disgrace into which she is now sunk. He concluded by offering several resolutions, embracing the views above stated, which were adopted by acclamation. The following admirable sentiment is contained in the first of the series:

"Resolved, That honor, honesty, and religion require that the debt of the State, and the interest on it, ought to be paid."

Trade between England and China.

It is stated that at a late date upwards of one million pieces of shirting and nearly sixty thousand pounds of cotton twist had already been exported from England to China this year, being some where about three times the quantity of each shipped for the east during the same period last year.

A Series of Tragedies.—The London Times thus sums up some of the latest murders, &c. in the East Indies:

"There is something wholly appalling in the series of murders, or rather slaughters, through which the revolution in the Surinam has been effected. A Minister conspires for the death of his master, and employs a ruffian ally to execute it. In the space of about twenty-four hours the Prince is killed, cut to pieces, and his head paraded on a spear through his metropolis. All his sons, (one of them only born the previous evening) his grand children, and his sons-in-law, are also attacked and killed, or brought out and murdered." The assassin then proceeds, apparently in the most gratuitous and cold blooded way, to murder his own employer, and is in his turn beheaded, with some of his associates, by the son of his late victim, his body cast into the bazaar, his head exposed in front of the city. Finally, a child of ten years old—an alleged brother of the late monarch—is placed upon the throne, under the Viceroyship of the last and least capable of this series of butcheries, the executor of justice upon the assassin of assassins. Ajaja Sing.

Mr. Adams.—The Washington Standard states that the venerable John Quincy Adams still continues to set a worthy example to the young members of the House of Representatives, by a punctual and constant attendance upon the House during its sittings, notwithstanding his state of health, which we are sorry to observe is quite infirm.

His mind, however, partakes not of the infirmity of his body: that bright gem still remains its original lustre, though the easter which contains it gives evidence of decay.

Sentences.—At the late Court of Common Pleas for Washington county, Ohio, Peter Nages was convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years; Wm. Hughes, Aaron Carlo Geo. Carlo, Joseph Carlo, (father and two sons,) and George Wilson, were convicted of committing rape, and jointly sentenced to the penitentiary for 55 years.

No less than three hundred and fifty-two buildings have been erected in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since the first day of January, 1843. The village now contains 6008 inhabitants.

A watchman passing along the streets of New Orleans on the night of the 5th inst. heard faint cries of anguish and pain proceeding from a row of buildings. After a delay of fifteen minutes he found the door from which the groans proceeded and burst open the door. A horrible sight presented itself—the porter of the store was hanging upon the hooks used in holding bundles of hay, absolutely impaled alive, with portions of the abdomen obtruding from his wounds, the poor fellow having accidentally fallen down the hatchway. The watchman extricated him immediately and conveyed him to the hospital. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. His name was King, a native of Kentucky. While closing the store it is supposed he mistook his footing in the dark, and fell down three stories through the scullie or hatchway.

Sad Accident.—At New Orleans, on the morning of December 13, a large bear which had been reared as a pet in the yard of Messrs. Stone and Kennedy's Hospital, got loose and ran into the streets. A number of persons began to pelt it with stones and other missiles until the animal, remarkable for its docility, became thoroughly enraged. In passing through Common street, a child of Mrs. Gow, a little girl about 4 years of age, standing upon the banquet, attracted the notice of the animal. The beast made furious by the attacks of the crowd, struck the girl with its paws and ripped her bowels quite out. The child expired immediately.

Emigration to Russia.—The Government of Russia is about carrying on a system of emigration on a large scale in the very heart of the empire. The object is to distribute the Crown peasants, amounting to twelve millions in number over those vast tracts of uncultivated lands which are yet but sparsely inhabited.

sent to the Transcaucasian provinces where the air is mild and the soil fertile. This emigration is not voluntary on the part of the peasants. Even their consent is not asked. The order of the despot is issued and must be obeyed.

Cures & Cures.—If you are ailing with a mild cough, a slight pain in the side, or occasional darting pains through the chest, or in the region of the shoulder blade, and wish some excuse for lounging—I say if that be your wish, doctor yourself with candies, syrups, and mixtures, prepared by quacks and recommended by forged certificates, and you will soon be gratified; but after you become tired of this pastime, use Dr. Wistal's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the bloom of health will again tinge your imberbed pallid cheek.

This Balsam is devoid of all quackery—being prepared by a skillful chemist; and its efficacy is proved by the numerous testimonials of cures in cases deemed incurable. We publish no statements of cures that are not strictly true. R. Dunlap & Son, mercurians, Cherry Valley, N. Y., relate a cure of Asthma that had withstood medical treatment for years. Dr. Freleigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint, of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies. Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Roundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for consumption, in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all of its great virtue.

The above excellent medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

MAILED.

On the 19th inst, by the Rev. B. Keller.

Mr. Isaiah Bailey, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gehl—both of Hamilton township.

On the evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. Emanuel Ziegler, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Craig—both of this place.

On the 14th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Fitchey, Mr. Jesse McCreary, to Miss Jane Ann Johnston—both of Hampton, Adams county.

DIED.

On the 16th inst, after a long illness, Mr. Samuel D. Armar, of this borough in the 43d year of his age.

On Wednesday evening last, after a long illness, Miss Susan S. Cassatt, of Hunters-town, Adams county.

In Baltimore, on the 13th inst. Mr. James Gurley, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 55 years.

On Monday last, Mr. Jacob Wolf, of this county, in the 60th year of his age.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12
Wheat,	90 to 1 00
Rye,	80 to 62
Corn,	40 to 47
Oats,	28 to 26
Beef Cattle,	3 00 to 4 25
Hams,	4 to 6
Lard,	6 to 7

NOTICE TO Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required, on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 22d day of January next—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS and DEALERS embracing in the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, are hereby notified that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 23rd day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st class amt of sales, \$300,000—\$200
2d do 200,000 150
3d do 100,000 100
4th do 75,000 80
5th do 60,000 60
6th do 50,000 50
7th do 40,000 40
8th do 30,000 30
9th do 20,000 25
10th do 15,000 20
11th do 10,000 15
12th do 5,000 12 50
13th do 5,000 10
14th do less than 5,000 7

Where wholesale or retail dealers confine their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the U. S. States, he or they shall pay only one-half of the amount of the license required by the provisions of this section. And every seller or vendor of wines or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes; and every licensee hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines or distilled liquors: Provided, that no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, and no female sole trader, or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, vendors of wines or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall be required to take out a license under this act.

GEORGE SMYER, Associate JAMES M'DIVITT, Judges. GEORGE BASEHOAR, Comm's. JAMES PATTERSON, DANIEL DIEHL.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DENKIE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 11th District and Justice of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all Capital and other offenders in the said District—and GEORGE SMYER & JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22nd day of JANUARY NEXT—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other items, to do those things which pertain to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

FRANCIS HUMPH, Sheriff.

Shenill's Office, Gettysburg.

Dec 23, 1843.

